

8.11.1284
C.2

CANADIANA
AUG - 5 1993

June 1993



Social Studies 30

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Copyright 1993, the Crown in Right of Alberta, as represented by the Minister of Education, Alberta Education, Student Evaluation Branch, 11160 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, T5K 0L2. All rights reserved. Additional copies may be purchased from the Learning Resources Distributing Centre.

Special permission is granted to **Alberta educators only** to reproduce, for educational purposes and on a nonprofit basis, parts of this examination that do **not** contain excerpted material **only after the administration of this examination**.

Excerpted material in this examination **shall not** be reproduced without the written permission of the original publisher (see credits page, where applicable).

June 1993

Social Studies 30

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

Part A

consists of 70 multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

Part B

consists of a written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

It is recommended that you read the written-response questions in Part B before beginning the examination. Ideas appearing in the multiple-choice questions may assist you in composing your essay.

You have 2 1/2 hours to complete this examination. Budget your time carefully.

Part A: Multiple Choice

Instructions

- Use an HB pencil.
- Write your name and the other required information on the back cover of this examination **and** on the separate answer sheet provided as directed by the presiding examiner.
- Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example

The capital city of Canada is

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Ottawa
- D. Montreal

Answer Sheet

Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

- Erase your first mark completely if you wish to change an answer.
- The presiding examiner will collect your answer sheet and examination booklet.
- Do not fold the answer sheet.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

1. In a market-oriented economy, consumer sovereignty means that
 - A. consumers are entitled to sue corporations for unfair business practices
 - B. producers of goods and services base their decisions on consumer demand
 - C. economic decision making in each sector of the economy is controlled by consumer advocates
 - D. consumers can exercise control over the economy by becoming shareholders in corporations
2. Dictatorial regimes may tolerate and even encourage
 - A. media criticism of the ruling élite
 - B. growth of viable opposition parties
 - C. creation of an independent judiciary
 - D. citizen participation in an election process
3. Protectionist policies such as government-imposed tariffs and quotas would be **most** consistent with the goals of many
 - A. laissez-faire economists
 - B. economic nationalists
 - C. import car dealers
 - D. free-trade advocates

Use the following quotation to answer question 4.

We talk about democracy, but what is democracy? Democracy in capitalist countries where there are antagonistic classes is, in the last analysis, democracy for the strong, democracy for the propertied minority. Democracy in the Soviet Union is democracy for the toilers, democracy for all.

—Joseph Stalin, 1936

4. Which practice in various democratic capitalist countries could be used as evidence to support Stalin's opinion?
 - A. Running for public office is limited to those who are 18 years of age or older.
 - B. Public opinion polls exert considerable influence over the decisions of elected representatives.
 - C. Candidates hoping to be assured of winning an election often join a mainstream political party.
 - D. Political campaigns of certain candidates are often largely funded by private corporate donations.

Use the following reactions to answer questions 5 to 8.

**PRESS REACTIONS TO THE DEFEAT OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC
GOVERNMENT IN SWEDEN, SEPTEMBER 1991**

- I. Swedes must bid farewell to the outdated concept of public assistance that the welfare state seemed to guarantee. It has long been impossible to finance this model. The beautiful dreams of welfare for all, at the expense of those who earn more, are over.
- II. The defeat is a setback for Europe's left. Despite all criticism, Sweden's Social Democrats have fashioned a variation of the social market economy that in many ways is worth imitating and from whose standards many Europeans are still far distant.
- III. The trouble was that Swedes were becoming bored and spoiled living in the Rolls-Royce society . . . it functioned smoothly but was expensive to acquire and maintain. The result of carrying the world's highest tax burden was a growing rebellion against the corporatist framework that supported the Swedish model. Some Swedes called it "welfare fascism."
- IV. It is the viability of socialism as an economic system with central planning at its core that has been called into question. The ill effects of a centrally planned economy and the growing perception of the government as a juggernaut killing individual initiative have clearly led to the marked public disenchantment.

—from *World Press Review*

5. Which issue or question is raised by these reactions?
 - A. Should Swedish elected representatives lower their standards of living?
 - B. Should the socialist theory of nationalization continue to be followed?
 - C. What changes are Swedish citizens expecting the new government to make?
 - D. What are some perceived benefits and disadvantages of the social democratic system?
6. Which two reactions criticize the idea of progressive taxation to equalize incomes?
 - A. Reactions I and II
 - B. Reactions I and III
 - C. Reactions II and III
 - D. Reactions III and IV

7. Reactions I, III, and IV are similar in that they
- A. attempt to identify underlying problems with the economic system in Sweden
 - B. place most of the blame for the defeat of the Social Democratic government on the party itself
 - C. acknowledge the role of public apathy in bringing down the Social Democratic government
 - D. credit strong economic policy alternatives as a factor in the election campaign
8. Reaction III criticizes which basic feature of the Swedish economy before the election?
- A. Power of labor unions in negotiating workers' wages
 - B. Central planning and authoritarian decision making
 - C. Public ownership of essential industries
 - D. High cost of preserving social programs

Use the following information to answer question 9.

MAJOR FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION IN CANADA

Soldiers' Resettlement Act—1918	*Disabled Persons Allowances Act—1954
*Old Age Pension Act—1927	*Hospital Insurance Act—1957
Unemployment Relief Acts—1930–1937	Youth Allowances Act—1964–1974
Unemployment Insurance Acts—1941–1971	Canada Pension Act—1965
Family Allowances Act—1944, 1973	*Medical Care Act—1968
Old Age Security Act—1951	Child Tax Credit Act—1978

**indicates provincial participation*

9. Which conclusion is **not** supported by the information provided?
- A. The ideology supporting social security legislation can be directly linked to the political party in power at the time.
 - B. The passing of social security legislation seems to have followed a progression as the need for it arose.
 - C. The responsibility for some social security legislation has been shared by two levels of government.
 - D. The passing of social security legislation accelerated after the Second World War.

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 10 and 11.



—Fedler/*The Star*, Johannesburg

10. A main point of the cartoon is that
- A. the capitalist philosophy is incompatible with Russian cultural traditions
 - B. the new Russian society will be built upon moderate socialist foundations
 - C. revolutionary forces that supported change in Lenin's era are still at work
 - D. major social and economic changes will occur despite attempts to stop them
11. The bear in the cartoon **most** likely symbolizes
- A. the political leadership of the former Soviet Union taking the state in a new economic direction
 - B. American capitalists infiltrating the marketplace of the former Soviet Union with new products
 - C. citizens of the former Soviet Union turning to western cultural influences and fads
 - D. foreign visitors to the former Soviet Union introducing western values and customs

12. An ironic twist of Soviet history is that individuals who sought to restore the communist state and ideology at the time of the August 1991 attempted coup were viewed by many of their fellow citizens as being politically
- A. liberal
 - B. radical
 - C. moderate
 - D. reactionary
13. From a capitalist perspective, centrally planned economies have had the **most** difficulty
- A. encouraging worker and management initiative
 - B. solving unemployment and inflationary problems
 - C. reducing inequalities created by income differences
 - D. providing for the welfare of the less fortunate in society
14. The contrast between Roosevelt's New Deal and "1980s-style Reaganomics" is similar to the contrast between
- A. consumer sovereignty and the invisible hand
 - B. Keynesian economics and laissez-faire policies
 - C. Lenin's War Communism and Stalin's Five-Year Plans
 - D. mixed economic systems and the practice of indicative planning
15. Members of newly formed political parties would tend to support a system of proportional representation because
- A. it would be easier for them to raise campaign funds
 - B. they would be given equal access to media advertising
 - C. it would increase the opportunity for citizen participation
 - D. they would have a better opportunity to elect representatives
16. As the Canadian federal and provincial governments attempt to reduce their budget deficits, the principle underlying social legislation that is **most** threatened is
- A. universality
 - B. self-sufficiency
 - C. privatization
 - D. de-regulation

Use the following characteristics to answer questions 17 to 19.

The characteristics listed are associated with different positions on the political spectrum.

POSITION I

- is willing to change the existing system with progressive reforms
- respects the concept of law and attempts to change it through legal means
- remains optimistic about people's ability to solve their own problems
- maintains faith in human reason and basic equality

POSITION II

- supports policies that will return society to a previous time, condition, or value system
- proposes retrogressive change to the status quo
- advocates any means of restoring society to a former state (either violent or nonviolent)
- reflects extreme dissatisfaction with existing institutions

POSITION III

- favors immediate and fundamental progressive change to the existing system
- indicates varying degrees of dissatisfaction with the status quo
- argues that revolution (violent or nonviolent) is the only way to effect change in society
- challenges the basic values and institutions underlying society

POSITION IV

- supports the status quo and advocates very little change to existing systems
- places great emphasis on the importance of maintaining traditional values and institutions
- has an essentially cautious view of people's ability to reason and solve problems
- favors less control over the individual and opposes governmental remedies to society's inequities

—adapted from *Political Ideologies*

17. Position I reflects the characteristics associated with a
- A. conservative
 - B. reactionary
 - C. liberal
 - D. radical
18. The characteristics of position III would be exhibited by a
- A. classical liberal in 18th century Europe
 - B. member of the S.A. during Hitler's rise to power
 - C. supporter of Roosevelt's New Deal during the 1930s
 - D. Bolshevik supporter in early 20th century Russia
19. If you were to arrange these positions on the political spectrum *from the extreme left to the extreme right*, what would the correct order be?
- A. Position II, Position IV, Position I, Position III
 - B. Position III, Position I, Position IV, Position II
 - C. Position I, Position II, Position IV, Position III
 - D. Position IV, Position III, Position II, Position I
-
20. Which of the following government actions in Canada would **best** represent a Keynesian approach to overcome serious recessionary pressures?
- A. Increased government expenditures to combat unemployment
 - B. Higher interest rates to reduce the amount of currency in circulation
 - C. Cutbacks on transfer payments to reduce the number of capital projects
 - D. Decreased government spending on public works to lower the deficit
21. The ideologies of fascism and communism differ **most** in their approach to
- A. practising censorship
 - B. holding periodic elections
 - C. establishing one-party rule
 - D. ending class structures in society

Use the following editorial excerpt to answer questions 22 to 24.

SORRY WIN FOR OTTAWA

Already there is anger and dismay among people who work with the poor and patch up holes in the social safety net with what dwindling resources are available.

They are upset by the Supreme Court of Canada judgment: that the federal government is legally justified in its unilateral decision to restrict the amount of money it gives the richer provinces for welfare payments. Alberta, Ontario, and British Columbia had taken the issue to court.

Advocates for the poor should not be angry at the Supreme Court but at the government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. The court's ruling is sensible and wise. It upholds the sovereignty of Parliament as the highest elected body in the land. Those who would see spending decisions overturned by the court invite an erosion of democracy . . .

—from an *Edmonton Journal* editorial, August 1991

22. The editorial's support for the Supreme Court's ruling, calling it "sensible and wise," is probably based on the writer's belief that
- A. judges have the right to challenge laws that they deem unconstitutional
 - B. judges should not be able to nullify legislated policies of legitimately elected governments
 - C. the provinces affected by the decision can raise the needed revenue through increased taxes
 - D. the provinces not affected by the decision deserve the total tax revenue they receive
23. In reaching its decision on this controversial issue, the Supreme Court chose to uphold the democratic principle of
- A. freedom of speech
 - B. periodic elections
 - C. separation of powers
 - D. representation by population
24. What lesson does this controversy have for the many Canadians who would disagree with the Court's decision but who would agree with the editorial writer?
- A. To be extremely careful about the size of the Supreme Court
 - B. To make sure all provinces pay their fair share of tax dollars
 - C. To be extremely careful about reviewing the platform of political parties before voting
 - D. To make sure provincial governments support the policies of the federal government

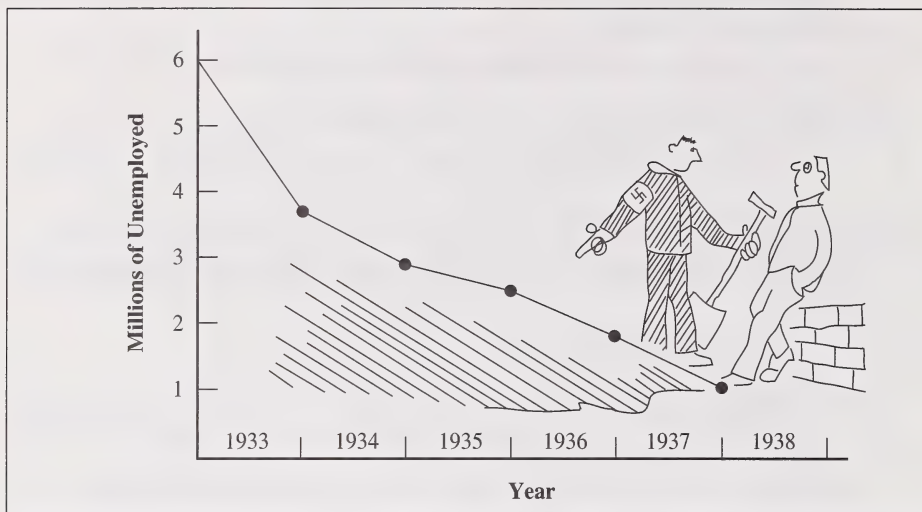
Use the following description to answer questions 25 and 26.

- Many competing political parties have strong ideological beliefs, but the majority are committed to basic democratic freedoms.
- Broad consensus and co-operation among social classes is often lacking.
- The electoral system is based on proportional representation.
- Diverse cultural/ethnic groups are often reluctant to entrust their interests to major political parties.

25. According to the description, government decision making would **most** likely be made
- A. by a coalition
 - B. on the basis of petitions
 - C. by a ruling élite
 - D. on the basis of opinion polls
26. The description is **most** typical of nations in
- A. Africa
 - B. Europe
 - C. South America
 - D. North America
-
27. Responsible government as it applies to political leadership in Canada refers to the principle that
- A. citizens elect representatives to make decisions for them
 - B. citizens can influence decisions by joining pressure groups
 - C. minority rights are respected in legislative decision making
 - D. the executive must maintain the confidence of the legislature
28. Today, the **most** widespread result of the growth of global interdependence has been
- A. countries erecting barriers to trade as a means of protecting domestic production
 - B. national boundaries being increasingly disregarded by international business interests
 - C. productivity in centrally planned economies increasing as competition for international buyers increases
 - D. mixed economies no longer being viable in an expanding world marketplace

Use the following sources to answer questions 29 and 30.

SOURCE I



SOURCE II

HITLER'S ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

- I. The National Labor Service was created.
- II. Men were conscripted into the armed forces.
- III. Improvements in agriculture were made and new building projects started.
- IV. Rubber, vehicle, and synthetic oil industries were expanded.
- V. Armaments production was increased.

—from *Our World This Century*

29. An examination of these sources would support the conclusion that
- A. Hitler used collectivization to put Germany's unemployed back to work
 - B. the drop in unemployment was largely due to Hitler's preparation for a war economy
 - C. the effects of the Depression were felt more severely in Hitler's Germany than in the rest of Europe
 - D. Hitler's economic programs were silently resented by both the industrialists and workers

30. If you were a strong trade unionist before the Nazi rise to power, which economic program in source II would you **most** likely have opposed?
- A. Program I
 - B. Program III
 - C. Program IV
 - D. Program V
-

Use the following quotation to answer questions 31 and 32.

In the 1980s, big business enjoyed a powerful, pivotal role, especially the resource-based companies. This was the critical institution that supplied the goods and services we all wanted. There were profits for the shareholders and retained earnings with which to expand operations, creating new wealth and new jobs in the process. Big business supplied us with reliable paycheques; there was security in joining a large, stable enterprise.

—from *The Next Canadian Economy*

31. The quotation points out the positive aspects of
- A. market-oriented economic policies
 - B. government intervention in job creation
 - C. a fairer distribution of wealth to citizens
 - D. government regulation of big-business profits
32. The author argues that big business used its assets **primarily** to
- A. pay dividends to corporate executives
 - B. distribute wealth more equitably
 - C. improve working conditions
 - D. invest in the economy

33. Which of the following generalizations about leadership is true of **both** democracy and dictatorship?
- A. Leaders usually legitimize their power by convincing the public of their natural right to rule.
 - B. Leaders are often violently replaced if they become unresponsive to the demands of the public.
 - C. Leaders often emerge when they are able to articulate and personify the wishes and goals of the public.
 - D. Leaders quickly lose their power and influence when their goals are different from those of the public.

Use the following quotation to answer questions 34 and 35.

The danger in newly democratized countries today is that people will believe that democracy is indeed an ideal political instrument which will solve all their social and economic problems. When it inevitably fails to do so, they may turn to much blunter ways of doing things which promise quicker and more conclusive results.

—from *The Royal Bank Letter*

34. The quotation implies that people in a democracy need to exercise a high degree of
- A. partisanship
 - B. intolerance
 - C. patience
 - D. creativity
35. Evidence from which historical example could be used to support the author's point of view?
- A. The United States during the 1920s and 1930s
 - B. Germany during the 1920s and 1930s
 - C. The Soviet Union during the 1960s
 - D. France during the 1960s

36. The Paris Peace Conference settlement that was **most** acceptable to American president Woodrow Wilson was the
- A. German “war-guilt” clause
 - B. German reparation payments
 - C. self-determination for Central Europe
 - D. British and French mandates over former colonies
37. During the interwar years, fascist territorial expansion as demonstrated by Germany and Italy was motivated **primarily** by a
- A. fear of neighboring states
 - B. renewal of nationalist fervor
 - C. desire for self-determination
 - D. demand for economic control

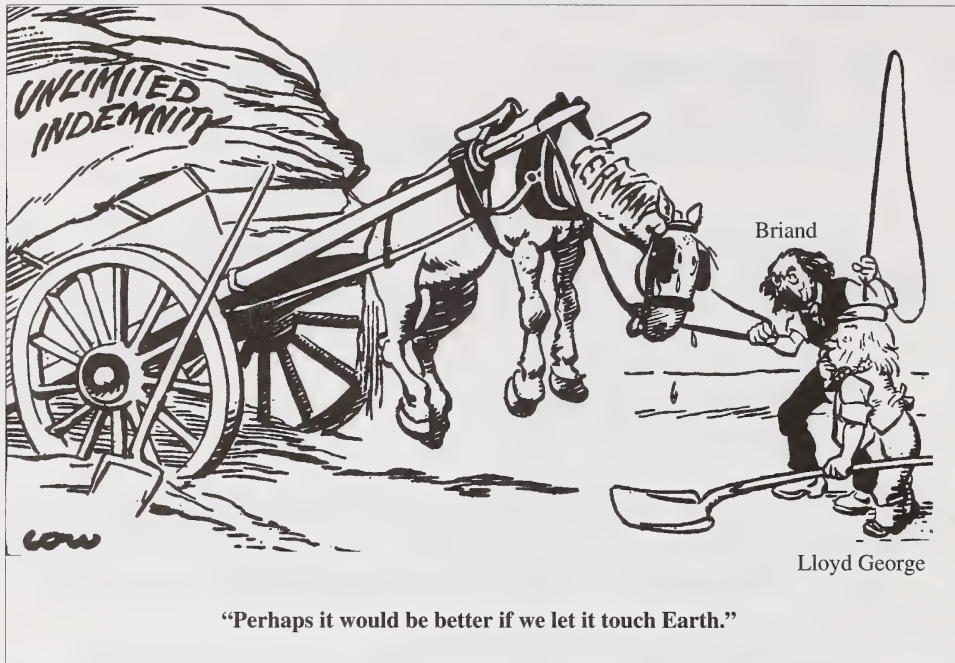
Use the following information to answer question 38.

TERRITORIAL AWARDS MADE BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

- 1920, Vilna claimed by Poland and Lithuania—awarded to Lithuania
- 1920, Aaland Islands claimed by Finland and Sweden—awarded to Finland
- 1921, Upper Silesia claimed by Germany and Poland—divided between both countries
- 1924, Mosul oilfield claimed by Iraq and Turkey—awarded to Iraq

38. This information would support the conclusion that the League of Nations
- A. was supported by a large number of nations
 - B. had very little authority during its brief history
 - C. was successful in settling disputes among “lesser powers”
 - D. worked best when all “Great Powers” were part of its membership

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 39 and 40.



—from *Evidence in Question*

39. This 1921 British cartoon suggests that
- A. heavy reparation payments by Germany led to the rise of Nazism
 - B. the League of Nations was ineffective in assisting with German economic recovery
 - C. the destruction of German industry during the war caused widespread recession in Europe
 - D. allied demands for compensation prevented German economic recovery
40. The cartoonist would likely support the claim that the Treaty of Versailles was
- A. an unjust imposition
 - B. of benefit to France only
 - C. lacking in harsh economic penalties
 - D. resisted by the majority of German citizens

41. The strongest contributing factor to the economic depression of the 1930s was the
- A. loss of colonial markets as a result of economic specialization
 - B. failure of France and Britain to pay their war debts to the United States
 - C. decline in global trade resulting from policies of economic nationalism
 - D. inability of the industrial nations to produce enough goods to satisfy demand

Use the following table to answer question 42.

COUNTRY	LEADER	FOREIGN POLICY GOAL
SOVIET UNION (1963)	Nikita Khrushchev	Peaceful Coexistence
GERMANY (1942)	Adolf Hitler	Isolationism
GREAT BRITAIN (1936)	Neville Chamberlain	Brinkmanship
UNITED STATES (1950)	Harry Truman	Containment

42. The countries whose leaders are correctly matched with their foreign policy goals are
- A. Germany and the Soviet Union
 - B. Great Britain and Germany
 - C. the Soviet Union and the United States
 - D. the United States and Great Britain
-
43. The Nuremberg Laws of 1935, the “Night of the Broken Glass” of 1938, and the “Final Solution” of 1942 were all events leading to the Nazi
- A. efforts to develop and implement euthanasia programs
 - B. holocaust involving European Jews during the Second World War
 - C. invasion of the Soviet Union and the Balkan region of Europe
 - D. decision to invade and occupy France and the Low Countries

Use the following map to answer questions 44 and 45.



—from *The Path to Destruction*

44. What would be the **best** title for this map?
- A. Results of the Munich Pact
 - B. France Searches for Security
 - C. France Dominates Central Europe
 - D. Settlements of the Treaty of Versailles
45. The information in this map suggests that some political leaders perceived that peace in Europe could still be achieved through foreign policies based on
- A. isolation from crisis spots
 - B. appeasement of potential aggressors
 - C. balance-of-power through containment
 - D. mutual disarmament of conventional forces

Use the following definition to answer question 46.

IRREDENTISM: The desire of the people of a state to annex those neighboring territories of another country that are inhabited largely by linguistic or cultural minorities of the first state.

—from *The International Relations Dictionary*

46. Given this definition, which historical claim from the interwar years **best** represents an example of irredentism?
- A. Italy's claims on Ethiopia
 - B. Japan's claims on Manchuria
 - C. The Soviet Union's claims on Poland
 - D. Germany's claims on the Sudetenland
-
47. The Japanese military leadership planned Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor to
- A. force the United States to commit its military in the war against Nazi Germany
 - B. remove American power to resist Japanese territorial expansion in Eastern Asia
 - C. force Britain and France to withdraw from their Asian territories without a fight
 - D. gain revenge for American bombing raids on Japanese cities
48. Which one of the following historical developments was the result of the other three?
- A. The Soviet Union desired greater access to and control of ocean ports.
 - B. The Soviet Union feared being surrounded by hostile capitalist nations.
 - C. The Soviet Union dominated satellite states such as Poland and Romania.
 - D. The Soviet Union wished to protect and defend itself from foreign invasions.
49. A clear example of consolidating a sphere of influence occurred when
- A. France withdrew from NATO
 - B. the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan
 - C. the United States boycotted the 1980 Olympics
 - D. Great Britain granted independence to India

Use the following sources to answer questions 50 to 52.

SOURCE I

Imagine sitting in a taxi with the meter ticking up \$1.5 million a minute. That's roughly what the planet's passengers are paying for the arms race. A modern tank costs about one million dollars, a sum that could provide 1,000 classrooms for 30,000 children.

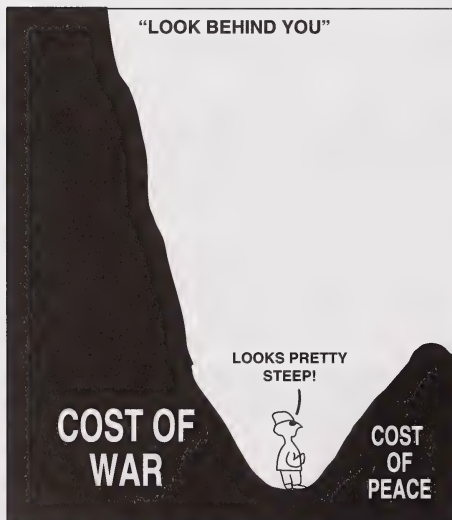
—from *Canada: Windows of the World*

SOURCE II

Defending a country is not free. It has its costs. But so do all good things—feeding and housing a country and so on. To say that defence, like these other things, has its costs does not imply that those costs are not worthwhile.

—from *The Arms Race*

SOURCE III



—Sweigert in *San Francisco Chronicle*

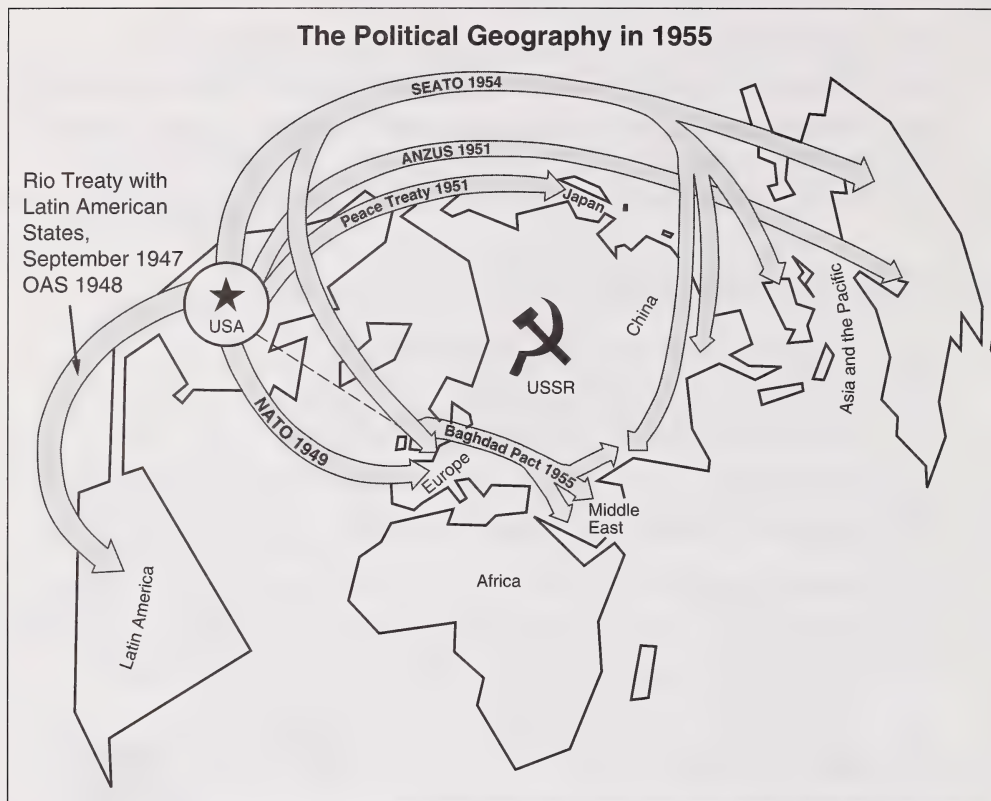
SOURCE IV

World Military Expenditures

1960—100 Billion \$U.S.
1970—150 Billion \$U.S.
1975—200 Billion \$U.S.
1980—400 Billion \$U.S.
1985—800 Billion \$U.S.
1987— 1 Trillion \$U.S.

50. What central issue is raised by the sources?
- A. Should nations follow policies of isolationism or disarmament?
 - B. Should nations contribute more to the United Nations' peacekeeping efforts?
 - C. Should nations negotiate arms agreements that limit arms sales to developed nations?
 - D. Should nations allocate spending for defence or for improving social conditions?
51. Source II implies that a nation's expenditures on weapons
- A. are justified in the interests of national security
 - B. are determined by a nation's financial capabilities
 - C. should be made on those arms that are cost efficient
 - D. should be made cautiously because defence is costly
52. The sources tend to support the generalization that
- A. the real cost of military expenditures cannot be measured only in dollars
 - B. military spending is justified as long as international stability is maintained
 - C. world military spending is largely determined by American defence expenditures
 - D. the cost of achieving peace will be much more than the cost of achieving a balance of power
-
53. If economic power were a major consideration in determining which additional states should be given permanent membership in the UN Security Council, the two **most** likely candidates would be
- A. Canada and Israel
 - B. Brazil and Mexico
 - C. Japan and Germany
 - D. India and Saudi Arabia
54. Which action represents a bilateral superpower approach to the resolution of international differences?
- A. The SALT Talks
 - B. The Helsinki Accords
 - C. A Security Council veto
 - D. A League of Nation's resolution

Use the following map to answer questions 55 and 56.



—from *Twentieth Century History*

55. To American military strategists of the 1950s, the map **best** illustrates
- A. collective security through nuclear deterrence
 - B. peaceful coexistence through negotiations
 - C. brinkmanship through aggression
 - D. containment through alliances
56. The need for the developments shown changed greatly during and after the Cold War period as the
- A. European nations supported policies of regional alignment
 - B. superpowers initiated policies of détente and arms reduction
 - C. developing nations pursued policies of economic co-operation
 - D. United Nations increased its membership and policies of mediation

Use the following quotation to answer questions 57 and 58.

I need not tell you, gentlemen, that the world situation is serious. That must be apparent to all intelligent people. The truth of the matter is that Europe's requirements for the next three or four years of foreign food and other essential products are so much greater than her present ability to pay that she must have substantial additional help or face economic, social and political deterioration of a very grave character. Only substantial economic aid from America is capable of breaking the vicious circle.

—a 20th century statesman

57. This view illustrates an American foreign policy approach adopted at the
- A. end of the First World War
 - B. beginning of the Great Depression
 - C. beginning of the Second World War
 - D. end of the Second World War
58. The course of action proposed by the author was reflected in the
- A. Marshall Plan
 - B. Lend-Lease Bill
 - C. Truman Doctrine
 - D. Helsinki Accords
-
59. The post-Second World War event that **best** illustrates an emerging policy of internationalism was the
- A. signing of the NATO agreement
 - B. establishment of the Warsaw Pact
 - C. signing of the United Nation's Charter
 - D. announcement of the Truman Doctrine
60. The international agreement that attempted to restrict the development of nuclear weapons to certain Great Powers only was the
- A. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
 - B. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
 - C. Partial Test Ban Treaty
 - D. Non-proliferation Treaty

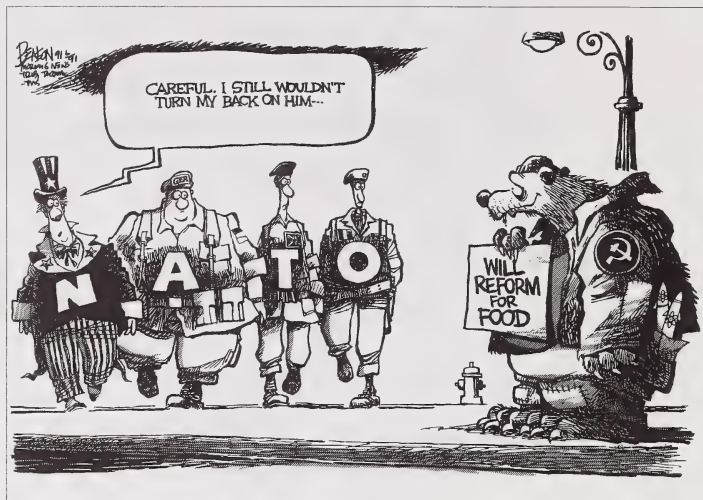
Use the following sources to answer questions 61 to 64.

SOURCE I

Without North American commitment, European nations would lack the element of reassurance that has allowed them to integrate and overcome historical animosities. The Gulf War once more underlined the community of destiny and interests between Europe and the U.S. and Canada. It would be foolish to claim that because the main source of tension, the Cold War, is over, the U.S. or any other nation can now become “normal” and devote its energy and resources exclusively to domestic concerns.

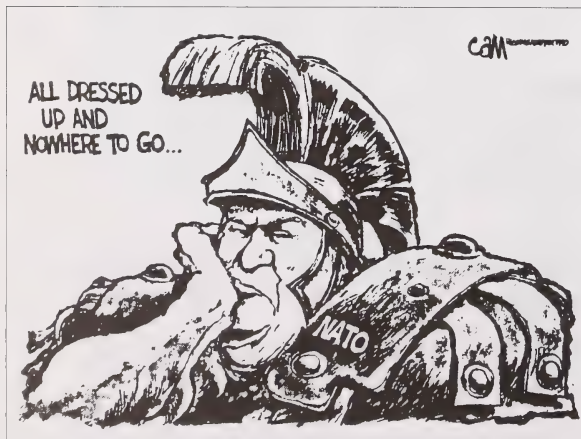
—Secretary-General of
NATO, August 1991

SOURCE II



—Tribune Media Services

SOURCE III



—Regina Leader Post

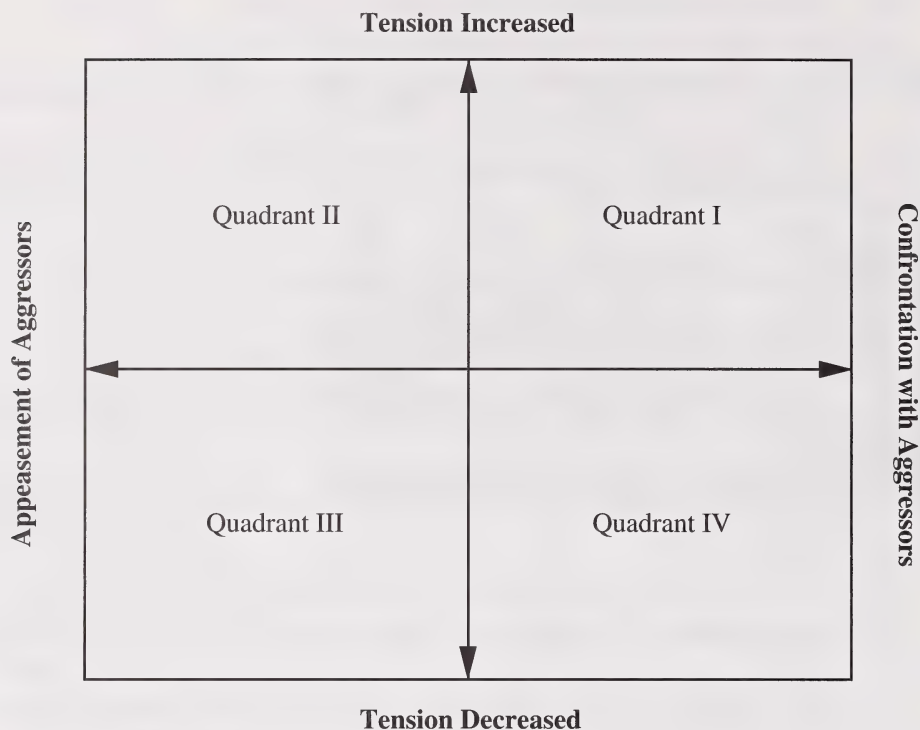
SOURCE IV

The European members of the Warsaw Pact yesterday ended their military alliance, thus bringing to a formal close its 36 years of armed juxtaposition with NATO. No final new security arrangement for the region has yet been worked out, although ministers said that bilateral treaties, regional accords and the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe would suffice to keep the peace.

—The Financial Post,
February 1991

61. Which question or issue do the sources clearly address?
- A. Should NATO as a military alliance continue to exist?
 - B. How can prosperity in post-Cold War Europe be best achieved?
 - C. Should the United States revert to isolationism now that the communist threat is over?
 - D. How can eastern European nations overcome historical animosity toward the NATO alliance?
62. The information in sources I and IV suggests the necessity of
- A. dismantling NATO as a security force in Europe
 - B. promoting regional or other agreements to ensure European security
 - C. maintaining present levels of North American troop involvement in Europe
 - D. forcing European countries to be responsible for their own national security
63. The message in the cartoon in source II is based on the assumption that although the Cold War has ended,
- A. western nations still have reason to distrust the former Soviet Union
 - B. military alliances representing east and west are still effective in keeping the peace
 - C. military preparedness is still necessary to offset communist control of certain eastern European states
 - D. the former Soviet Union will not abide by arms reduction agreements unless it receives western aid
64. A valid generalization about the future of NATO, as discerned from all four sources, is that
- A. most member nations believe the effectiveness of the alliance has ended
 - B. there continues to be a difference of opinion regarding the role NATO may play in European security
 - C. many European nations would prefer to make their own security arrangements without North American involvement
 - D. American arms suppliers that have a vested interest in NATO will lobby for its continued existence

Use the following diagram to answer questions 65 and 66.



65. The immediate effects and the long-term effects, respectively, of the American naval blockade of Cuba in 1962 would fit into which quadrants?
- A. Quadrant I and then Quadrant II
 - B. Quadrant II and then Quadrant III
 - C. Quadrant I and then Quadrant IV
 - D. Quadrant III and then Quadrant IV
66. The immediate effects of which historical event from the interwar period would **best** fit into Quadrant III?
- A. The invasion of Abyssinia
 - B. The signing of the Munich Pact
 - C. The building of the Maginot Line
 - D. The signing of the Nazi-Soviet Pact

67. If a person were researching the positive role of regional co-operation, which pair of organizations would be **most** appropriate to study?
- A. The EC and ASEAN
 - B. NATO and the Warsaw Pact
 - C. The World Court and the GATT
 - D. Amnesty International and Greenpeace
68. From a strategic perspective, the expansion of Israel's territorial holdings in the 1960s to include the West Bank, the Golan Heights, and the Sinai provided Israel with
- A. direct access to the Mediterranean Sea
 - B. desperately needed petroleum resources
 - C. improved relations with its neighboring states
 - D. a buffer zone from which aggression could be repelled
69. The diplomatic posture of both Iraq and the United States following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990 is **best** characterized by the term
- A. isolationism
 - B. appeasement
 - C. brinkmanship
 - D. mutual deterrence

Use the following quotation to answer question 70.

If there is to be security for any peace and freedom-loving people today, it will come through international efforts and common purpose. In other words, it must come through the UN or not at all. If the UN is written off as a basis for hope, then there is only resignation to the inevitability of war.

—from *Vital Speeches of the Day*

70. Which method of achieving world peace and stability would be **most** consistent with the thesis made in the quotation?
- A. Arms escalation
 - B. Military alliances
 - C. Collective security
 - D. Economic agreements

You have now completed Part A. Proceed directly to Part B.

Part B: Written Response

Description

Part B consists of an essay assignment worth 30% of the total examination mark. You are to **take** and **defend** a position on one of the two issues presented, either Topic A or Topic B. All essays will be marked according to the same criteria.

Instructions

- Choose **either** Topic A or Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.
- Be sure to indicate your choice of topic in the space provided on the back cover.
- Read the assignment carefully and note the reminders for writing.
- Use blue or black ink to write your essay.

Written Response—Essay Assignment

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

Topic A

Some individuals believe that governments should promote the goals of the welfare state to provide for the common good of society. Other individuals believe that promoting the goals of the welfare state is not the best way to provide for the common good. Still others feel that governments should combine the goals of the welfare state with those from other economic approaches.

Should governments emphasize the goals of the welfare state in their nations' economies?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

or

Topic B

Since the end of the Cold War, some nations view military alliances as totally unnecessary to maintain global peace. Other nations believe that military alliances are still important to ensure national security and world stability. Still others believe that the role and purpose of military alliances among nations should be reviewed and re-evaluated according to prevailing international conditions.

Are military alliances among nations still necessary?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

Your essay will be evaluated according to these four criteria:

- Exploration of the Issue
- Defence of Position
- Quality of Examples
- Quality of Language and Expression

Reminders for Writing

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **Defend** your position by using supportive and specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **proofread** your writing.

Complete your essay on the following pages. Space is provided for planning and drafting and for your finished work.

For Planning and Drafting

**Be sure to indicate your
choice of topic on the back cover.**

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

For Planning and Drafting

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

For Planning and Drafting

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

For Planning and Drafting

[illegible]

For Planning and Drafting

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

For Planning and Drafting

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

For Planning and Drafting

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

For Planning and Drafting

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

For Planning and Drafting

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

For Planning and Drafting

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

For Planning and Drafting

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Credits

- Source 4 From *The Isms: Modern Doctrines and Movements: Communism* by Bruno Leone (San Diego, California: Greenhaven Press Inc.). Reprinted by permission of Greenhaven Press Inc.
- Sources 5–8 “General-Anzeiger” (independent), Bonn. From *World Press Review*, November 1991. Reprinted by permission of *World Press Review*.
- “Neues Deutschland” (Democratic Socialist), Berlin. From *World Press Review*, November 1991. Reprinted by permission of *World Press Review*.
- Jack Burton, “Observer” News Service, London. From *World Press Review*, November 1991. Reprinted by permission of *World Press Review*.
- “Indian Express” (independent), New Delhi. From *World Press Review*, November 1991. Reprinted by permission of *World Press Review*.
- Source 10–11 Cartoon by Fedler from *The Star*, Johannesburg. Reprinted by permission of *The Star*.
- Sources 17–19 Baradat, *Political Ideologies: Their Origins and Impact* © 1990. Reprinted by permission of Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ. pp. 24–34.
- Source 22–24 From *The Edmonton Journal*, August 16, 1991. Reprinted by permission of *The Edmonton Journal*.
- Sources 29–30 From *Our World This Century* by Derek Heater © Oxford University Press, 1982.
- Source 31–32 From *The Next Canadian Economy* by Dian Cohen and Kristin Shannon (Eden Press). Reprinted by permission of Dian Cohen.
- Source 34–35 From *The Royal Bank Letter*, Vol. 72, No. 6, November/December 1991. Reprinted by permission of The Royal Bank.
- Source 39–40 Low. Cartoon from *London Evening Standard*. Reprinted by permission of Solo Syndication & Literary Agency Ltd.
- Source 44–45 Map from *The Path to Destruction: Origins of the Second World War* (London: Macmillan Education). Reprinted by permission of Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd.
- Source 46 Every effort has been made to provide proper acknowledgment of the original source and to comply with copyright law. However, all attempts to establish copyright ownership have been unsuccessful. If copyright ownership can be identified, please notify Alberta Education so that appropriate corrective action can be taken.
- Sources 50–52 From *Canada: Windows of the World*.
- From *The Arms Race* by David Bender (San Diego, California: Greenhaven Press Inc.). Reprinted by permission of Greenhaven Press Inc.
- Cartoon by Sweigert from *San Francisco Chronicle* © San Francisco Chronicle, 1949. Reprinted by permission.
- Source 55–56 Map from *Twentieth Century History* by Tony Howarth (Essex, England: Longman Education). Reprinted by permission of Longman Education.
- Source 57–58 From *The 20th Century* (Oxford: Basil Blackwell). Reprinted with permission from Basil Blackwell.
- Sources 61–64 Manfred Worner. From *Vital Speeches of the Day*, August 15, 1991. Reprinted by permission of *Vital Speeches of the Day*.
- Cartoon by Benson. Reprinted by permission: Tribune Media Services.
- Cam. Cartoon from *The Editorial Cartoons of Cam* (Fifth House Publishers.). Reprinted by permission of *The Regina Leader Post*.
- From *The Financial Post*, February 26, 1991. Reprinted by permission of *The Financial Post*.
- Source 70 From *Vital Speeches of the Day*, April 1951. Reprinted by permission of *Vital Speeches of the Day*.

***Do Not Write
On This Page***

Name

Apply Label With Student's Name

Social Studies 30

Social Studies 30

June 1993

(Last Name)

(Legal First Name)

Y

M

D

Name:

Date of Birth:

Sex:

Permanent Mailing Address:

(Apt./Street/Ave./P.O. Box)

(Village/Town/City)

(Postal Code)

School Code:

School:

Signature:

No Name

Apply Label Without Student's Name

Social Studies 30



For Department Use Only

M1

M2

M3

Indicate Your Choice
of Topic

Check One

Topic A

Topic B